THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9589. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12. 1783

THEATRE ROYAL

On SATURDAY next, February 15. will be presented,
The COMIC OPERA of

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Hawthorn, Mr FOWLER;
Young Meadows, Mr BELL;
Hodge, Mr JOHNSON;
Sir William Meadows, Mr SPARKS;
Eustace, Mr TANNETT;
And Justice Woodcock, Mr MOSS.
Madge, Miss FARREN;
Lucinda, Mrs HENDERSON;
Deborah Woodcock, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Rosetta, Mrs BADDELEY.

In Act I.

A STATUE DANCE.

To which will be added, a FARCE, not acted here these two years,
CALLED
THE MAYOR OF GARRAT.

Major Sturgeon, Mr GRIST;
Sir Jacob Jollup, Mr Sparks; Bruin, Mr Kelly; Crispin Heeltap, Mr Simpson; Doctor Lint, Mr Tannett; Roger, Mr Banks;
And Jerry Sneak, (with a humorous Song in character) Mr MOSS.
Mrs Bruin, Mrs TANNETT;
And Mrs Sneak, Mrs BURDEN.

☞ Mr JACKSON acknowledges the receipt of a Letter signed *Monitor*. If the writer will take the trouble of calling at the Theatre, he will find that the inconvenience he complains of is remedied.

PANTHEON.

UPON Thursday last the Question, "Suppose a Man, his *Mother*, "*Wife*, and *Daughter*, together on sea in a boat, a storm arises, "the boat is overset, he can possibly save but ONE of them; query, "WHICH *of the three* OUGHT *he to save?*" was debated before a very crouded audience, and by a very great majority decided in favour of the WIFE.

To-morrow evening the following interesting question will be the subject of debate: "*Ought the* CIVIL MAGISTRATES *to have any* COERCIVE "POWER *in regard to Religious Opinions?*"

As at last debate the house was by much too crouded, such gentlemen and ladies as intend to be present *to-morrow* evening, will please apply for tickets at the shop of *Alexander Aitchison*, Parliament Square, and at the members as usual, as on this occasion they will be considerably restricted.

SEED OATS AND POTATOES.

FOR SALE,

SOME Parcels of exceeding fine DUTCH SEED OATS, and a Quantity of POTATOES, free from any damage by frost.—It is intended that the whole shall be sold at a moderate price, for the good of the country.—Apply to Gavin Kempt and Co. merchants, Leith, or to George Colvin and Co. merchants, Scalock.

N. B. Other grains fit for seed may be had, upon applying as above.

A Governess and School-Mistress wanted

For the TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL of Edinburgh.

THERE will be wanted at the term of Whitsunday next, a GOVERNESS and SCHOOL-MISTRESS for the said Hospital.

The Governess must be a person of decent virtuous character, capable to conduct and manage the domestic business of the said Hospital, to keep accompts, and to superintend the education and morals of the girls, and the conduct of the School-mistress and Assistant School-mistress, and the servants; and she must also be a proper judge of the different branches of education that are taught in the said Hospital.

The School-mistress must likewise be a person of decent virtuous character, and of good temper, and she must be capable to teach the girls to sew white and coloured seams, to make gowns, to make up things in the millinery way, to draw and sew in tambour gentlemens vests and ruffles, as also handkerchiefs, ladies ruffles, aprons and shoes, and to embroider in a proper manner.

No person need apply for the said office except such as are of unexceptionable character in all respects; and they may lodge certificates of their qualifications and good character, betwixt and the 10th day of May next, with Mr James Cunningham junior, baker in Edinburgh, Treasurer to said Hospital.

As the Governors of this Hospital have been at pains to extend the education of the girls to some of the above branches, that were not formerly taught in the Hospital, with a view to render them more useful, and in hopes, at same time, of improving the annual income of the Hospital, they humbly solicit the favour and encouragement of the Public; and all possible care will be taken to give general satisfaction to their employers.

INDUSTRIOUS POOR OF CANONGATE.

Canongate, Jan. 28. 1783.

A MEETING called this day of the Magistrates, Ministers, and other Inhabitants of Canongate, taking into consideration, That besides the Common Poor, for whom a collection had been lately made, there is at this time a number of Industrious Householders, whose earnings are not sufficient to maintain their families at the present high price of meal, and that if no assistance be afforded them, they will be reduced to the necessity of starving or begging.

A very liberal collection has been lately made in Edinburgh for the relief of the Industrious Poor in that city. But, as the Inhabitants of Canongate have no claim to any part of this, the Magistrates have, with the advice of other gentlemen, opened a subscription, the money arising from which, to be applied solely for the relief of the Industrious Poor of this parish.

Subscription papers are opened and lodged at the Council House of Canongate, and at the shop of Bailie Daniel Miller, head of New Street, Canongate, where attendance will be given from eleven o'clock forenoon to three o'clock afternoon. Subscriptions are also taken in by Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co. Mess. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. and Mess. Allan and Stewart, bankers in Edinburgh; and by Mr George Goldie, at the office of the British Linen Company.

If desired, subscription papers will be sent to such gentlemen as may not find it convenient to call at either of these places; and, as a number of Ladies and Gentlemen might chuse to contribute towards this charity, who would not wish their names to appear in a subscription paper, to accommodate those, a box is placed at Convener Milne's merchant, Jack's Land, Canongate, a little below the head of New Street, to receive their donations.

N. B. The Incorporations having also met, took the same into their consideration, and contributed libraly for the above laudable purpose.

IRISH SALT.

THAT, by warrant of the Sheriff-depute of Argyle, and order of the Honourable Commissioners of the Customs at Edinburgh, there is to be exposed to sale, by way of public roup, within the Custom-house at Campbeltown, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, for ready money, a quantity of IRISH SALT (supposed to be about 480 bushels, at 84 pounds to the bushel) now lying at or near Bowmore, on the coast of Lochindale, in the island of Islay, where the salt shall be weighed and delivered over to the purchaser, after which time it is to be on his risk, and the salt to be exported duty free, or entered by the purchaser, on payment of the proper duties of Customs, and cellared or bonded for the cure of fish for exportation, or herrings for home-consumption.

New Road across the North Loch.

February 10. 1783.

THE Committee appointed by the General meeting of Citizens, for carrying on the MOUND OF EARTH across the North Loch, having examined their Treasurer's intromissions since the beginning of that undertaking, find that he is now considerably in advance; they therefore determined, that unless there is an immediate supply granted by the inhabitants to continue the work, they will be under the disagreeable necessity of ordering the Overseer to discharge the poor labourers, by which they will be deprived of subsistence in this time of dearth, and the inhabitants of a most easy road between the Old and New Town, which is now raised to that height, as will soon make it a good foot-passage; but, depending on more liberal subscriptions, they delayed making proper access to it from both sides, with a wooden bridge over the middle opening of the water, all which, with smoothing the road, is designed to be accomplished as soon as money is collected to defray the charge. —For which purpose, they have appointed a general meeting of such citizens as wish to have that undertaking forwarded, on Friday the 14th inst. at Six o'clock, in the Goldsmith's Hall, when it is expected they will meet, and concert such measures, as shall appear best to forward a passage so necessary to the inhabitants of the Old and New Town.

THOMAS TOD, Preses.

N. B. Contributions taken in by James Brown merchant, Lawn Market, or by those who have taken subscription-papers from him for that purpose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 7.

Mr *Burke* rose to move for leave to bring in a bill, to explain and amend an act of the last sessions, for the regulation of the office of Paymaster-General of the army. Mr Burke began by stating, that his original intention in bringing in a bill last year upon the subject, was, so to regulate the office, as to take away all cause of the envy it occasioned, and nevertheless to leave it an office of as much dignity, importance, and consideration, as it ought to possess, and as would entitle it to be looked up to by the first characters of the kingdom. When he held it, he never considered it as a place to remain long in the hands of so insignificant an individual as himself, but that he held it for the public, to whose advantage it was his duty to make it contribute as much as possible. His bill had by the office of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Sir George Younge) been found to be defective, and in some particulars inconvenient to the service. His purpose now was, as far as his judgment and abilities, with the assistance of the Right Hon. Gentleman, would go, to remove the defects and to remedy the inconvenience. Why it had proved defective, he made no scruple to avow. He then stated his own weak talents, the hurry in which it was brought in, almost at the end of a session, the variety of political matters then under discussion, and the events that distracted his attention from being fixed on the bill as closely as the importance of its subject required, as the causes of its defectiveness. Having amplified on these points, he recurred to what had been his original intention, when he endeavoured to form a plan of regulation last year. He said, it had its basis in three objects, founded on one principle; the first to prevent unnecessary issues of the public money, by which means it would be impossible for large sums to accumulate in the hands of the Paymaster-General; the next so to regulate the issues, that the Bank should not have more cash in its keeping than the occasions of the service required; and the third, to turn the balance accruing from the surplus of the issues, compared with the clearances, to the advantage of the public. This latter aim he had ever made the foundation of his project, because he considered that regulation as weak, vexatious, and unnecessary, which took away profit from a private individual in office, and did not provide that the advantage so taken away should prove a benefit to the public. In order to effect these leading objects of his plan, Mr Burke said, he meant to have gone into an examination of the habits and rules of the subordinate agents, with a view to correct such abuses as might, from bad custom, or from some other cause, have crept into practice: In fine, he meant to save the public money by a thorough reform of office, and at the same time to render the business of office easy and familiar, by simplification of method, because he held that office to be ill-managed, the system of which was so intricate, that no person, unless he had been bred up in it, could understand the mode of keeping its accounts. In the progress of the bill he meant to bring in for the purpose of explaining and amending the act of last year, he was aware he should stand in need of assistance, and he particularly called on the military for their aid and advice. His bill would touch the whole service, from the Commander in Chief to the lowest non-commissioned officer; and, therefore, he hoped the gentlemen of the military, who were members of that House, would regard his bill with the attention it deserved; and he begged them to rest assured, that, in his plan of a reform of office, he had not the most distant intention of enforcing any point that could, in the smallest degree, prejudice the service, being most fully convinced, that any regulation of office, which had not the good and advantage of the service first's great end and object, must be an unwise, an impolitic, and a bad regulation. In the course of his speech, Mr Burke said, in digesting and preparing the act that passed last sessions, he had necessarily adverted to the military law then in being, and finding that the law as it stood was sufficient to this purpose, if carried into due execution, he had rather aimed at enforcing the old law, than introducing a new one. After further explanation of his purpose, Mr Burke concluded with desiring, that the title of the act of last year might be read *pro forma*; which having been done, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend that act.

Sir *George Yonge* (Secretary at War) rose to acknowledge, that the act of the last session had been found to be inconvenient to the service; he was therefore glad to hear that the Honourable Gentlemen meant to bring in a bill, to explain and amend. Whether he should, or should not, support such a bill, was a point upon which it was impossible for him to decide, till he saw what the ideas contained in the Honourable Gentleman's intended bill were, and how far they corresponded with his own ideas upon the subject.

Mr *Burke* rose again, and said, what had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman were as candid as he had any right to expect. He then stated the reasons that had induced him to be rather shy of communicating his intentions to those in office; the principal of which reasons was founded in his having experienced more difficulty, objection, and vexation upon those parts of his bills, upon which he had consulted the Honourable Gentleman, at that time in administration, than upon any of the other parts. Observing the Commander in Chief in his place, Mr Burke said, he saw another Right Honourable Gentleman present, by whose advice he had projected his bill of last year, he hoped therefore he should now have that Right Honourable Gentleman's assistance in rendering the act of the last year perfect.

General Conway rose, and said a few words similar to those thrown out by Sir George Yonge: he concluded, with declaring, that if the bill, when brought in, should appear likely to produce a farther regulation of office, without detriment to the military service, as far as his very weak efforts could go, it should meet with his support.

Mr *Burke* rose once more, to declare, that it in a great measure depended upon the concurrence and co-operation of office to render his bill of real utility and solid advantage to the public. If, therefore, the Right Honourable Gentleman would lend him the assistance of what he, from modesty, was pleased to term *his very weak efforts*, he had no doubt of rendering it essentially beneficial in every point of view.

ARTICLES RELATIVE TO CAPTURES IN THE PRELIMINARIES.

Mr *Hussey* desired to be permitted to state a few facts of the utmost importance and worthy of the cognizance of his Majesty's Ministers. He said, he did not presume that Ministers were unapprized of what he was about to state, but that after they were publicly reminded of them, it would remain with them to take such steps as were necessary, to prevent the disadvantage and danger, which, from the present state of the Treaties of Peace with France, there was, in his apprehension, reason to dread. He declared, he meant not to enter into any premature debate or discussion of the Preliminary Articles; he would refrain from any thing that could bring them under discussion, but he must beg leave to read the 22d and 23d articles of the Preliminary Treaty with France, as a part of his speech, for the sake of making himself understood. He then read the two articles:

Mr *Hussey*, said, if he understood the principle of these articles, it was reciprocity and equality; and that it was meant by them, that both countries should stand exactly upon the same footing, but, Was that the case? It certainly was not. Beyond the Line was the description of the place of capture that he referred to; in the East Indies for instance, we carried on a large trade; the French but near so large a trade, and such as they did carry on was principally conveyed to and from India in neutral bottoms. The contrary was the case with us. We brought home the produce of India in our own ships. Fortunately, news of the arrival of two very valuable ones had been brought to London that day, and two more were near at hand, and in all probability would arrive safe; but there yet remained a great many at sea, with cargoes to an immense amount. Mr Hussey said, the moment the idea struck his mind, it greatly alarmed him, and he had taken pains to get the best information upon the subject, so that he had no doubt he was correct in what he stated to the House respecting it. Upwards of twenty ships were yet in India, and though, if captured, the French would not get the full value, yet he could assure the House, that putting the property of the East India company, the ships, owners, and all concerned in those twenty ships, the value was from eight to nine millions of money. This was surely a very important consideration, and what made it more alarming was, that ships could get from France to India, a full month sooner than from Great Britain to India. He hoped therefore, if his Majesty's Ministers had not already done something to prevent the evil to be dreaded from ships, of advice being sent out from France, in order to encourage the vessels of that nation to take our ships within five months, and if any thing could be done either by negociation, by dispatching advice of the danger, or in some other method, that not a moment would be lost.

Mr *Secretary Townshend* complimented Mr Hussey on his good intentions, whenever he rose in that House, and confessing the great importance of what he had just suggested, assured the Honourable Gentleman and the House, that his Majesty's Ministers already had the matter under consideration, and that such steps as were likely most effectually to prevent the mischief would be taken forthwith.

Mr *Hammet* rose to inform the House of a ship's being arrived in the river from America, where she now lies with the thirteen stripes flying at her mast; he mentioned this, because he thought some alteration in the laws should take place, before she could legally enter any goods at the custom-house. He also wished the Ministry, if they could by negociation agree, that passports should be given to all ships in harbour, and particularly to the East Indiamen now at Portsmouth, as he was of opinion, such agreement would be of mutual convenience, and be very serviceable to the merchants and tradesmen of this kingdom.

REWARD OF GENERAL ELIOTT.

Lord *Maitland* reminded the House of an expression that had fallen from Mr Secretary Townsend a few days before the holidays. That Right Hon. Gentleman, when a motion was in agitation for an address to his Majesty, to bestow upon General Eliott some signal mark of his royal favour, had talked of the ungraciousness of taking the business out of the hands of his Majesty's Ministers, and had declared it their intention to advise his Majesty to bestow upon General Eliott some signal mark of his favour. His Lordship, therefore, desired to know, if his Majesty's Ministers considered a red ribband and a pension of 1300 l. a year, as a signal mark of his Majesty's favour, and as such a mark as was adequate to the merits of General Eliott?

No answer being given to this question, his Lordship rose again, and declared, that if Ministers, by their silence, meant to

imply an affirmative to his queſtion, he deſired the Houſe to conſider what he had ſaid as a notice, that on the firſt vacant day, he would himſelf move an addreſs to his Majeſty, to beſtown upon General Elliott what *he* conſidered as a ſignal mark of his royal favour.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr *Hartley* then roſe to ſtate ſhortly, why he thought it adviſeable to adjourn the call of the Houſe, which ſtood upon the books an order of the day, to that day fortnight.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, if it were poſſible for that Houſe to be informed, on what preciſe day the preliminaries would be ready for their diſcuſſion, he would with his Honourable friend to alter his motion, and adjourn the call to the day before, or the day after that on which the preliminaries would be taken into conſideration.

Mr *Secretary Townſhend* declared, it was utterly impoſſible for him to ſay on what preciſe day the ratifications would arrive, and when they did, the Houſe would naturally expect a few days notice; but he imagined they would be ready for diſcuſſion on or about Monday ſe'ennight. While he was upon his legs, he would juſt take the opportunity of aſſuring an Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Rolle,) that what he had ſaid on a former occaſion reſpecting calls of the Houſe, and the propriety and impropriety of enforcing them always on that particular day, for which they were originally moved, was not meant as the ſmalleſt perſonal diſreſpect to him. The Honourable gentleman and he differed in their ideas upon the ſubject, and they might poſſibly differ on many political topics; but he begged the Hon. Gentleman to know, that he never meant to treat him with diſreſpect or incivility.

Mr *Rolle* thanked the Right Honourable Secretary for his politeneſs, but declared that his ideas, that calls ought to be enforced on the days for which they were moved, ſtill remained the ſame as before, and that he meant to take the ſenſe of the Houſe that day upon the queſtion then before them.

Mr *Hartley* then altered his motion conformable to the ſuggeſtions of Mr Fox, and the motion was put, that the Houſe be called over on Wedneſday ſe'ennight.

On this queſtion the Houſe divided,

Ayes 176 *Noes* 101

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 8.

St James's, February 8. 1783.

ONE of the King's Meſſengers diſpatched by Mr Fitz-Herbert, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived here this day, with the moſt Chriſtian King's ratification of the Preliminary Articles, ſigned the 20th of January laſt, which was exchanged with Mr Fitz-Herbert on the 3d inſtant, at Verſailles, by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Whitehall, February 5.

THE King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for creating a Society, or Brotherhood, to be called Knights of the Illuſtrious Order of St Patrick, to conſiſt of the Sovereign and fifteen Knights Companions, of which his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall perpetually be Sovereigns, and his Majeſty's Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland, or the Lord Deputy or Deputies, or Lords Juſtices, or other Chief Governor or Governors of the ſaid kingdom, for the time being, ſhall officiate as Grand Maſters: And alſo for conſtituting and appointing the following Knights Companions of the ſaid Illuſtrious Order:

His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward.
His Grace William Robert Duke of Leinſter.
Henry Smyth Earl of Clanricarde.
Randal William Earl of Antrim.
Thomas Earl of Weſtmeath.
Murrough Earl of Inchiquin.
Charles Earl of Drogheda.
George de la Poer Earl of Tyrone.
Richard Earl of Shannon.
James Earl of Clanbraſſel.
Richard Earl of Mornington.
James Earl of Courtown.
James Earl of Charlemont.
Thomas Earl of Bective.
Henry Earl of Ely.

St James's, February 6.

This day Monſ. Gerard de Rayneval, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, had his firſt private audience of her Majeſty.

To which he was introduced by the Honourable Stephen Digby, Vice-Chamberlain to her Majeſty, and conducted by Stephen Cotrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

He had afterwards a private audience of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, at Cumberland houſe, being introduced thereto by the Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

St James's, February 7.

This day Monſ. Gerard de Rayneval, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, had his audience of leave of his Majeſty.

And afterwards the Count de Mouſtier, (his ſucceſſor in the ſame character) had his firſt private audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his credentials.

To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Grantham, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and conducted by Stephen Cotrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 7.

The Kitty, Dowland, from Liſbon to Ireland, was taken by the Buccaneer American privateer, and ſent for America.

The Stag, Clunie, from Briſtol to Antigua, is taken by the Buccaneer privateer, and carried into L'Orient.

A neutral ſhip, from the Streights to London, with currants, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Algeziras.

The Mercury, Cumberback, from New York to Liverpool, is put into Studwell Road, having loſt her main and mizzen maſts.

The Two Brothers, Pucci, from London to Naples, taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Ceutar, was releaſed the latter end of December laſt.

Portſmouth, 4. The outward-bound tranſports, with the troops, are come into harbour; the Warwick of 50 guns has hoiſted a ſignal for convoy for the Downs. Wind W. S. W.

The Betſey, Greig, from Charleſtown to London, is taken and carried into St Maloes; in the gale of wind ſhe had two men killed, and the mate very much wounded.

The Rainha Dos Anjos, Catanho, from London to Madeira and St Thomas, put into Liſbon in diſtreſs, the 24th of January.

The Oldenburger, Humfreys, is on ſhore at Scilly, and it is feared will be loſt.

A brig, laden with coals, was taken by a privateer off Whitby the 4th inſtant.

The Ward, Spence, a tranſport, from Charleſtown, was taken the 22d ult. off Portland, and carried into Dunkirk.

From the London Papers, Feb. 8.

LONDON.

HORSE-GUARDS.

This day at eleven o'clock the General officers belonging to the Court Martial, held upon the trial of General Murray, met again to re-conſider the nature of the apology to be made from that officer to General Sir William Draper, on account of his conduct to him during the command of the former in the Iſland of Minorca. The Judge Advocate read the apology which had been originally dictated by the court, and for the refuſing compliance in which, General Murray had been kept under arreſt ſince the concluſion of the trial.—It was to this purport, ---"That General Murray is *concerned*, that any part of his conduct during his command at Minorca, ſhould have given offence to Sir William Draper." General Murray was aſked if he now acquieſced in the terms of this apology? He ſaid, he hoped to be able to adjuſt matters to the ſatisfaction of all parties, by the ſubſtitution of another word, inſtead of the term *concerned*, which better correſponded with his feelings upon this occaſion, and which he flattered himſelf would be equally agreeable to the Court.---The General then deſired that the acknowledgement ſhould run thus:---"General Murray thinks himſelf *unfortunate* that any part of his conduct, during his command at Minorca, ſhould have given offence to Sir William Draper."---The Court, after ſome conſultation, declared it as their opinion, that the term adopted by General Murray was a ſtronger one than that they had originally uſed, and ſuch therefore as they would not require from him, if, upon conſideration he thought proper to retract it. The General perſevered in preferring it, and the Court declared themſelves ſatisfied. A mutual bow now paſſed between the two gallant Generals, and the matter terminated in ſuch a manner as to leave no poſſible ground for the apprehenſion that any future conſequence will take place between them.---The Court broke up at one.

Yeſterday morning early, the Purſers of the Lord North Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Hambly, from Bencoolen and China, and the Valentine, Capt. Lewis, from Coaſt and China, came to the Eaſt-India Houſe with advice of the ſafe arrival of thoſe ſhips on Thurſday at Portſmouth. The Chapman, Captain Walker, from Coaſt and Bay, and the Haſtings, ——, from St Helena and China, parted company from the former in a gale off Cape St Vincent.

This morning, the purſer of the Haſtings Eaſt Indiaman (late Captain Fraſer) arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe, with the agreeable news of the above ſhip being ſafe arrived at Portſmouth, from Bencoolen and China.

This day alſo the purſer of the Chapman Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Walker, arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe, with the news of the above ſhip being ſafe arrived at Briſtol, being drove up the Briſtol Channel in a gale of wind.

The Valentine, Captain Lewis, and the Lord North, Capt. Hambley, that are arrived at Portſmouth from the Eaſt Indies, ſailed from England March 13th 1781, under convoy of Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, and were preſent with him at the action in Port Praya road, in which Captain Lewis of the Valentine bore a very reſpectable part.

Eighteen Eaſt India ſhips are expected home in the courſe of three or four months, under a ſmall convoy; and it is to be hoped the French will not avail themſelves of the five months allowed for hoſtilities to ceaſe between the Canaries and the Equator, to ſend out a detachment of their fleet from Cadiz to intercept them.

The fatal conſequences which have ſo frequently happened to veſſels that ſailed on the 1ſt of Auguſt from the Weſt Indies has at laſt been taken into conſideration by the merchants and underwriters, who have agreed, that all veſſels which ſhall hereafter ſail later than the 10th of July, from any of the iſlands, ſhall pay double premiums, like thoſe which ſailed after the 1ſt of Auguſt.

Advices from Paris ſay, that *Te Deum* is to be ſung in all the churches of that city on the 9th inſtant, on account of the happy concluſion of peace.—Well may they rejoice at this event, conſidering the immenſe advantages they have gained by it!

A letter from Paris, by the laſt Flanders mail, has the following article: "Our Court has received ſome diſagreeable news from the Eaſt Indies, but it is kept a profound ſecret: however, it anſwers the good purpoſe of their agreeing to a peace the ſooner, which all people here that are wellwiſhers to their country are rejoiced at. It is reported, that the Dutch Ambaſſador has ſignified, that he has received a power from their High Mightineſſes to treat with the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries for a peace on the terms already propoſed."

A letter from the Hague, by the way of Oſtend, ſays, that by a veſſel arrived in the Texel from the Eaſt Indies, there is advice that the Engliſh have gained ſome advantages over the French, but that the particulars were not yet publicly known, but had been communicated to the French Ambaſſador.

Yeſterday morning part of the baggage of Lord Mountſtuart, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Court of Madrid, was ſent off, and two of his Lordſhip's domeſtics ſet out to prepare the houſe for his reception.

Lord Beauchamp, it is ſaid, will ſucceed Lord Carliſle as Steward of the Houſhold.

Several other changes are talked of, viz.

Mr Jenkiſon to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr Pitt, Secretary of State, in the room of Mr Townſhend.
Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Paymaſter of the forces.

The franking of letters, it is reported, will be given up in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, as one means of aſſiſting the taxes for the enſuing year. This will bring in a very conſiderable revenue, as it is well known that many bankers and merchants purchaſe boroughs for the ſake of this privilege, by which ſome capital houſes in the city of London ſave from one thouſand to fifteen hundred pounds a-year.

This week ſugars fell 10s. in the cwt. at the market.

People in general ſeem to be at a loſs to conceive the utility of ſubmitting articles to the conſideration of Parliament, after they have been ratified. It is the undoubted prerogative of the King to make peace or war; but it is in the power of Parliament to impeach a Miniſter, if it does not approve of either. The preliminary articles will not, cannot be ſet aſide by the examination which will probably be made next week; but the ſtrength of parties for and againſt the Miniſter will be tried. If the negociation be diſapproved by the majority, or even by a formidable minority, the Miniſter will loſe his place, and we may have ſquabbles at home; but the terms of peace will ſtand as they have been ſettled with France, Spain, and America.

An act is preparing by the crown lawyers, for the general encouragement of the fiſheries of this kingdom.

Yeſterday about one o'clock, Sir J——s W——e and Lieut. B——e, accidentally meeting in Parliament-ſtreet, near the Admiralty gate, Mr B——e, the moment he ſaw Sir J——s, took a ſtick which a gentleman he was in company with held in his hand, and, after a few words paſſing, ſtruck Sir J——s, and gave him a dreadful wound in the forehead; they cloſed, and Sir J——s, who had no weapon, made the beſt defence poſſible, but being a weaker man than his antagoniſt, was overpowered. Mr B——e at parting, told Sir J——s, if he had any thing to ſay to him, he would be found at the Saloop-an Coffee-houſe. An account of this tranſaction being communicated to Sir Sampſon Wright, he ſent Mr Bond after Mr B——e, who found him at the Admiralty, and delivered the Magiſtrate's compliments, at the ſame time requeſting to ſee him in Bow-ſtreet. Mr B——e promiſed to wait on Sir Sampſon, but afterwards finding that no warrant had been iſſued, did not think it incumbent on him to comply, and ſo went about his avocations.

Sir J——s's ſituation after the fracas, very much excited the compaſſion of the populace; they beheld that veteran bleeding on the ſtreets, who had ſo glorioufly fought the battles of his country! The above account is as accurate as we could learn; but ſhould there be any trivial miſ-ſtatement, we ſhall be happy in correcting it, through the means of any of our readers, who were preſent on the ſpot.

Sir James Wallace has not only given ſignal proofs of his bravery as a naval officer, but particularly in a duel with another marine officer, Mr Perkins, whom he fought at Cape Francois; each taking hold of the end of a handkerchief, fired, and although the balls went through both their bodies, neither of the wounds proved mortal! The Friars at Cape Francois, with great humanity, took charge of them till they were cured of their wounds.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 4.

"Monday, Feb. 3. Orders came down this day from the Admiralty, to call in all the recruiting parties of the marine corps, and for all officers to repair to Head Quarters immediately.

"Stormy weather, wind at W. S. W.

"Tueſday, Feb. 11. Orders were received this day, for the Buffalo, of 60 guns, to be paid off.

"Many others are expected to be paid off this and next week.

"The Iphigenia frigate is ordered to the Eaſt Indies immediately: ſhe will carry out the news of peace."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 7.

"Remain at Spithead the Lord North and Valentine Eaſt Indiamen; the wind blowing ſo hard, they cannot proceed for the Downs. Remain alſo his Majeſty's ſhips as before."

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 35 5.
Ditto Sight, 35 1.
Rotterdam, 35 7 2½ U.
Agio of the Bank from Holland, 5 per.

WIND AT DEAL.

FEB. 7. S. W.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 8.

Bank Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 86¾ a ⅞.
3 per cent. con. 67½ a 68.
3 per cent. red. 68¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 20 1-16th.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 13-16ths.
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. —
Ditto 1751, —
India Stock, 147
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds 2 prem.
Exch. Bills, par a 1 diſc.
Navy Bills, 3½ a ½ diſc.
Prizes, 1 diſc.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At the GREAT ROOM, *St James's Street,*

The entire Stock in Trade of

A WARLIKE NATION,

Juſt left off buſineſs.

One hundred and twenty thouſand *men*, very little the worſe for *uſe*, and warranted as brave as at the firſt moment.—To be had *dog* cheap.

Several thouſand *officers ſwords*, very fit for Hyde Park, the play, operas, &c. moſt of them having never been uſed *elſewhere*—They are elegantly ornamented, and not a ſpeck of ruſt to be diſcovered, which is the more remarkable, as many of them were never *out of the ſheath*.

Several thouſand *military cocked hats*, of a mild and inoffenſive nature, and ſuch as retain not any veſtige of the ſmell of gunpowder—Perfumers will find their intereſt in putting their noſes to them.

An hundred barrels of *gunpowder*, very fit for rejoicing days, as it was never known to do much execution.

A large quantity of *cannon* of all ſorts and ſizes; the *bores* are very large. N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe the cannon may have the LOYALISTS *gratis*.

Several tons of *hair-powder* intended for foreign ſervice, and now lying at Portſmouth.

Some thouſand *cannon-balls*, with which India Governors may play at *marbles*.

Several ſchemes of *contracts*, very proper to bilk any Government.

Two thouſand ſcalps taken from American heads—very proper *as trophies*?

Six *red-ribbons* intended for brave officers, *but never uſed*.—N. B. They may be dyed for the *Iriſh* order of Knighthood.

A large cargo of *Miniſterial Abuſe*, which, for the convenency of purchaſers, will be divided into lots.

Lot 1. Conſiſts of abuſe againſt Mr Fox, marked on the top *Reynard*, the *Ex miniſter*, the *Man of ſin*—with twenty-ſeven proofs, that he can neither ſpeak, act, or think reaſonably on any ſubject but the pips of the cards.

Lot 2. Abuſe againſt Mr Burke, marked on the top *Mr O'Conny*—conſiſting of a collection of the names of children's books, &c. and ſeventeen arguments, tending to prove that Mr Burke is *no great thing*.

A collection of abuſive letters on the 27th of July—marked—*A Seaman*.—N. B. With a little alteration they will fit any ſubject.

A very large cargo of *Oppoſition Abuſe*, which, like the other, may be divided into lots.

Lot 1. Againſt *Lord Shelburne*, marked on the top *Malagrida*; but as this cargo will not bear to be *examined*, the purchaſer muſt have it as it is.

Lot 2. Againſt the laſt Miniſtry, marked on the top, *weak, wicked, and unwiſe*; among other articles are—*bloody wars—damnable fleets—ſcandalous neglect—rotten ſhips—ſecret juntos*, &c. &c. This lot is intended for keeping, and has laſted full ten years without the leaſt alteration or diminution.

Twenty-proofs *that the country is ruined*, near fifty years old, and yet as good as new. A great penny worth.

With several other articles, complete catalogues of which are to be had at the place of sale, and at the shop of *Sarcasm, Swift, and Company*, No. 2. Queen's Head alley, Pater-noster-row.

N. B. The above gentlemen have just imported a large cargo of prisoners from foreign parts.—Gentlemen of landed property will find their interest in purchasing them as *fcate-crew*.

EDINBURGH.

The London Post did not arrive till about half past Five o'clock.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 8.

"From Hungary we are informed, that the Turks are forming plans to entrench themselves strongly along the Danube, in order to be in a proper state of defence against the Russians and other powers, by which is meant that of the Emperor. It is also said, that they are raising new levies through all the states belonging to the Emperor, by which a war is concluded to be inevitable.

"The Turks are at this time particularly indulgent to their wandering tribe of peasants, who are called *Bedouins*. Whenever they are preparing for war, they choose to leave their land to their cultivation. Besides, they know the Bedouins power of injuring them, without possessing the power themselves of retaliation; so that the latter have nothing to fear from the resentment of the Turks, as they can retire an hundred leagues into the deserts, where they can easily subsist by the knowledge of wells, and their frugal manner of living. The baggage they take impedes not their march. Their camels carry their tents, and their bulrush matting. These are their furniture, their beds, their palaces, and their temples. These people esteem more their rural life, than courtiers do the pride and hurry of a court birth-day. The golden age with them is yet in being. Their cattle furnish them with most delicate meat; the fleece of their sheep guard them from the inclemency of the weather, with which they are clothed. They fancy men to be out of their senses who build immense palaces, and yet think themselves straitened for room. "Do not cares "and griefs," ask they, "inhabit these sumptuous edifices? "If men are not happier and more contented in them than un"der our tents, why should they give themselves the trouble "to build them?"

"We learn from the East, that the Grand Signior has deposed the Chant of the Tartars, and put in his place his subordinate commander, to testify to the Czarina how much the Porte is disposed to give that Lady all possible satisfaction on the subject of her complaints against the Tartars.

"By letters from Ostend we hear, that, in the late storm a Dutch man of war having lost three anchors, ran ashore on the Texel, but without receiving any material damage. Three Dutch merchant ships were likewise driven ashore, but the crews and passengers were saved.

"We learn by the last letters from Spain, that the Ambassador intended for the Court of England is detained from taking his leave for his departure from the continent, by a severe indisposition, which confines him at Madrid.

"The Commissioners of the Victualling-office have, this week, given notice to the salters, that no more cattle will be killed after the ensuing week; by which means, those who earned thirty shillings a-day, must now be content with their allowed salary of thirty shillings *per* week, if they cannot find a more lucrative employment.

"Notwithstanding the present prospect of tranquillity, it has been proposed at a certain office, for an order to be issued out of his Majesty's war and admiralty offices, that all Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers belonging to the land or sea service, whose habitations are not known, shall forthwith give an account to the said offices where they may be found, in order they may be sent for whenever his Majesty's notice shall require their attendance, and that they continue to send proper information whenever and where they may remove.

"It said that a bill will be brought before Parliament, by which the retailers of geneva, and all other distilled spirituous liquors, will be obliged to have an annual licence, for which they are to pay fifty pounds each time it is granted; and that a large duty *per* gallon will be laid upon all such liquors sold by retail."

On Thursday the 30th January, died at Kintradwell, in Sutherland, greatly regretted, Miss Gordon, daughter of Captain Robert Gordon of the Royal Navy, and niece to the late Colonel Grant of Arndilly. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of her death.

The Falcon sloop of war, which sailed from Leith roads on Sunday, in quest of the Dutch privateer, mentioned in our last, is returned without seeing any enemy. In the course of her cruize she spoke the Queen armed ship from Newcastle, which had sailed for the same purpose, but which had likewise met with no better success.

The Pomona, Marshall, from London for Leith, was well in Yarmouth Roads on Saturday last; and it is believed she still remains there, as to appearance there has been no wind for carrying her to the northward since that time.

The Freindship, Ritchie, and the rest of the convoy from Leith to London, were all well in Yarmouth Roads on the 2d instant.

Monday night a shocking murder was committed betwixt the New Town and Broughton, upon the body of David Reid, a cook at one of the coffeehouses. He went home from Edinburgh about twelve o'clock at night, and was found yesterday morning about seven o'clock at the above-mentioned place, lying dead, and stabbed in seven places of the body, it is supposed, with a bayonet: The strictest scrutiny is making to discover the perpetrators of the above cruel murder. *(See advertisement in this paper.)*

Yesterday forenoon, a woman, much intoxicated with liquor, was brought before the Council Chamber, on whom was found a watch and pocket-book, and from which it was expected some discovery might be made with regard to the murder and robbery above mentioned. The woman was so drunk as to be incapable of undergoing an examination yesterday. This day, however, the watch came out to be the property of another, from whom the woman had abstracted it in the course of an amorous dalliance. The pocket-book, it is presumed, came into her possession in the same manner.

We have the pleasure to mention, that the account received from Tobago of some gentlemen being murdered, is without foundation, all the gentlemen having arrived at Ostend, except one, Mr Lachlan Campbell, who died the 8th of September.

The Two Brothers, John Glen, master, from Gottenburgh to Sealock, met with some very heavy gales, in one of which Captain Glen was washed overboard, and was drowned.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following sketch of the character of Sir James Clerk, Bart. of Pennycuick, whose death was mentioned in our paper of Saturday last:

Sir James Clerk, after finishing his studies at the University of Edinburgh, went abroad, and travelled through the most considerable countries of Europe. Being endowed with great natural parts, and generally residing, for several years, in the capital cities upon the continent, he became a thorough master of the learning, customs, and manners of the different places thro' which he passed. From experience and reflection, he had a deep and extensive knowledge of men. Few ever studied mankind with a more discerning eye; and none, perhaps, could expose their follies with a happier raillery. His talents were various, and his knowledge extensive.—A judicious critic, a skilful antiquary, a profound moralist; there were none of the sciences with which he was not acquainted, and there were few in which he could not have excelled, had his modesty permitted him to have exercised the profession of an author. In painting, architecture, and music, his taste was just and refined. Some of his opinions were indeed accounted singular; because he thought for himself, and scorned to be fettered by the authority of fantastical authors.

In an age, when it is fashionable for men of fortune to neglect the moral duties of life, and to ridicule the sacred truths of Christianity, he was not ashamed to confess himself to be a Christian. Upon the habitual influence of this divine religion, his benevolent dispositions led him to perform numberless works of charity and beneficence. He was the friend of the friendless, and the patron of the oppressed. He rewarded the virtuous and deserving: He encouraged rising merit, and promoted every thing that tended to promote the happiness of mankind. These good offices were performed without the smallest appearance of ostentation. His charity was so devoid of show, that those who were fed by his bounty were often ignorant of the hand from which it came.—His excellent understanding, his cheerful temper, and his elegant and amiable manners, rendered his conversation an entertainment, and caused his company to be courted by men of refinement and sense.

The complication of painful disorders, which put a period to his valuable life, he bore with the magnanimity of a man; and he saw his dissolution approach, with a fortitude and resignation, which philosophers talk of with ostentation, but of which Christians alone can afford examples. His death has made a blank in the circle of his friends, which will not easily be supplied.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 10.

"We hear from the country, that the late open weather has enabled the farmers to plough most of their dry lying grounds. Yesterday there was a great fall of snow, from the N. E. and a hard gale of wind. The roads through the country are still very deep, but, except in some hollows, passable for carriages."

We have been favoured with the following translation of a letter from the EMPEROR *to the* POPE, *privately handed about Rome, and which may be relied on as authentic.*

"I have the honour to answer, by return of post, the letter your Holiness writes me, upon the supposition that I intend to deprive churches and ecclesiastics of all their possessions, and to reduce them all to simple pensions. The reports of certain persons have already procured me the very high honour of seeing your Holiness in my capital; and I make no doubt, that such, too, have procured me this new testimony, in writing, of your friendship and apostolical zeal. I can only say, without dwelling too long upon the subject, that the suppositions which have come to your ears, as your Holiness expresses yourself, are false; and, without having recourse to texts of Scripture, or of the Fathers, always, however, subject to interpretation and explanation, *I possess in my own breast a voice, which tells what, as legislator and protector of religion, I ought to pursue or desist from*; and this voice, with the assistance of divine grace, and the honest and just character which I feel in myself, can never lead me into error. If your Holiness will rest satisfied of this truth, as I hope you will, I beg of your Holiness to believe me likewise to be, with the most filial attachment and regard, &c."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the Death of J. F. *a Child two Years old, who died January* 13. 1783.

I.

AH! why, my lovely child, assume
That sad and solemn air?
Ah! where thy smile that cheer'd my gloom,
Amidst the clouds of care?

II.

I see the sable pall of Death
Thy tender frame o'erspread.
No more I feel thy balmy breath;
Lo! all thy bloom is fled!

III.

From converse with deceitful art,
Fatigued, I flew to thee,
Where truth and nature charm'd my heart,
Still undisguis'd and free.

IV.

When grief I feign'd, what real woe
Thy quivering lip betray'd!
When soon I smil'd, what joyous glow
Thy brightening brow display'd!

V.

Unheeded now I make my moan,
Low bending o'er thy bier:
To thee no more my voice is known—
No more can soothe thy ear.

VI.

While Guilt now mark'd thee for his prey,
Ere yet his shafts could fly,
Kind Heav'n releas'd thee from his sway,
And rais'd thee to the sky.

C.

While we lament the loss sustained by the death of that valuable practitioner and worthy man, the late Dr Young, we are glad to hear, and to inform the Public, from the most certain authority, that Dr Thomas Gillespie, physician in this city, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, who has had a very extensive and long practice of upwards of thirty years in the same branch of profession, has, on this occasion, offered his services.

Bridge Street, Feb. 10. 1783.

Mr LAUDER Surgeon, having made MIDWIFERY his particular study, and as the nature of his profession has afforded him frequent practice in the most laborious cases for many years, he begs leave to intimate, in this public manner, his intentions of acting as Surgeon and Man-Midwife.

GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY, from London, will begin his LECTURE ON MIMICRY, at the Lower Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, on Thursday Evening at Seven o'clock. The above Lecture was repeated with great applause at the Theatres Royal Covent Garden; the Hay Market; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the College of Eton; and the Court at Windsor.—Particulars will be expressed in the hand bills. The whole will conclude with the Examination of a STAGE CANDIDATE, in the manner of the late Mr GARRICK; and a DIALOGUE IN THE SHADES, between Messrs Foote and Weston.

To begin at Seven o'clock——Admittance Two Shillings each.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 11. Meenow Bonfirt, Reitzer, from Embden, in ballast.
Isobell, Martin, from Bo-ness, with coals.
Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, in ballast.
Peggie, Sibbalie, from Alloa, in ditto.
12. Helen, Higgins, from ditto, with whisky and goods.
Mancy, Caithness, from Dundee, with wheat.
Generous Mind, Caithness, from ditto, ditto.
Peggy, Clark, from ditto, with barley, &c.
Good Intent, Walker, from Lynn, with barley.
Lake, Bowells, from Wells, with ditto and peafe.
De Brugger, Bossen, from Ostend, with goods.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED,

Feb. 8. Peggy, Campbell, for Dundalk, with goods.
Elenora, Brown, for Antigua, ditto.
William, Laird, for Belfast, with salt.
Lucy, Ritchy, for Cork, with herrings.

WINES AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.

WILLIAM HUNTER, GROCER,

HEAD OF COWGATE, EDINBURGH,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, That he has presently on hand for sale the following WINES AND FOREIGN SPIRITS, which he warrants found and nett as imported.

RED PORT WINE.	BEST OLD BRANDY.
LISBON Ditto.	AND,
BEST SHERRY Ditto.	BEST OLD JAMAICA RUM.
CLARET Ditto.	

N. B. Sugars, and other Grocery Goods, sold upon the most reasonable terms.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Feb. 11. 1783.

THIS morning about seven o'clock, DAVID REID, residenter in Broughton, cook to Duncan M'Farlane vintner in Edinburgh, was found dead in a park between the New Town of Edinburgh and Broughton, through which there is a common foot-path, with a variety of wounds in different parts of his body, some of them triangular, and that appeared to have been given with a bayonet or small sword. It would seem he had been robbed of his watch, being possessed of it when he left his master's house between eleven and twelve o'clock last night.—If any person saw or spoke to the said David Reid in his way home, or elsewhere, after eleven o'clock at night; or if he was in any other house than his master's after that hour, it is intreated they will give immediate information of any of these circumstances at the Sheriff-Clerk's Office.

WILLIAM SCOTT, P. F.

Feb. 12.

N. B. There was brought to the Sheriff-Clerk's Office yesterday, a stick, and this day a hat; both of which were discovered near to the place where the above David Reid was found dead. The stick, when found, was covered with blood, and is nicked round at the small end in the form of a screw. The hat is a course slouched hat, made of wool, and English manufacture.—It is entreated, that any information that can be given respecting the above articles, may be lodged immediately at the Sheriff-Clerk's Office; or if any suspicious person came to their quarters any time between half past eleven on Monday night, and seven o'clock on Tuesday morning; or if any person of a suspicious appearance has been seen since purchasing or borrowing a hat, it is also requested notice may be given as above.

Persons giving useful intelligence will be handsomely rewarded, and their names kept secret, if desired.

SEED OATS AND PEASE TO BE SOLD.

FINE early OATS of various qualities, weighing 38 to 45 lbs. per bushel, from different southern counties in England, got in without rain or frost, and recommended as very proper seed. Also, BEANS, PEASE and BEANS, GREY PEASE, and TARES or VEATCHES, for the same purpose.

Apply to Allan, Stewart, and Company, merchants in Leith; or John Chalmers and Company, Milne's Court, Edinburgh.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 25th June 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The freely yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 40 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 1900 l. sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 9. Mercury, Kincaid, from Leith, for Glaſgow, with ſundries.
Glaſgow, Shaw, from Bo-neſs, for ditto, with ditto.
Erſkine, Robertſon, from Alloa, with bricks.
Martha, Walker, from ditto, with oak timber.
10. Unity, Martin, from Yarmouth, with peaſe.
11. Conſtant Ann, Cowell, from Lynn, with barley.
Alexander and Margaret, Stark, from Inverneſs, with aquavitæ.
Chriſtian, Wilſon, from Leith, with peaſe.
Diſpatch, Burgeſs, from Borrowſtounneſs, for Glaſgow, with ſundries.

SAILED,

10. Jenny, Simpſon, for Lynn, with coals.
11. Providence, Roſs, for Leith, with potatoes.
Jean, Brown, for Leith, in balaſt.
Jean, Bell, for ditto, from Glaſgow, with ſugars.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE in Lithgow's Land Graſs Market, Edinburgh, being the third ſtorey above the New Inn, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, three good bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, cloſets, and cellar, with other conveniencies, all neatly finiſhed, preſently poſſeſſed by the proprietor. Rent, 18 l. Sterling.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of THOMAS MEIN, late Portioner and Brewer in Newſteed, and JOHN MEIN, his Son, late merchant in Melroſe.

WHEREAS the Truſtees on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid Thomas and John Mein, have nearly converted the whole of their funds into caſh, and intend to make a diviſion thereof, as ſoon as poſſible. They therefore requeſt the whole Creditors of the bankrupts to lodge their grounds of debt, and diligence againſt them, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Craig, writer in Galaſhiels, betwixt and the 1ſt of May next, ſo as the ſcheme of diviſion may be prepared, certifying thoſe who fail, that they will be cut off from any ſhare in ſaid diviſion.

Building Ground at Piccardy.

TO be FEUED according to a plan, ſeveral AREAS for building on, lying on the weſt ſide of the new road to Leith, immediately adjoining to Piccardy Gardens.

The ground is laid out in the form of a ſquare.—The ſituation is remarkably pleaſant.—The extenſive views it affords, without the poſſibility of interruption, and the uncommonly beautiful variety of theſe views, give it all the advantages of a country ſituation; while its vicinity, and the ready acceſs from it to the city, render it equally eligible for perſons in buſineſs, and thoſe otherwiſe connected with the town.

According to the plan, the buildings will have plots of back-ground, for the purpoſe of gardens and offices;—the poſſeſſors of theſe will have the privilege of the area in the Square, and will alſo have the liberty of intended waſhing-houſes, and a large bleaching-green, to be appropriated for the accommodation of the whole feuers.

There are already three wells of excellent water upon the ground, to which the feuers will have acceſs; and, as there are in the ground ſeveral ſprings beſides, it is preſumed, and indeed with ſome confidence, that a well may be ſet down upon any part of it.

Independent of theſe advantages, the feures of this ground will be free of the land-tax, and every other public burden, and will be exempted too from the impoſt, and the town's other burdens.

The proprietor is at preſent working a quarry upon the ground, where builders will be ſupplied with ſtones for rable work of an excellent quality. The advantages that will ariſe to the feuers of this ground from that quarry are very obvious. The ſaving upon the article of carriage alone will be equal to one half of the common price of ſtones.

Further particulars may be had upon applying to James Jollie writer, the proprietor, Royal Bank Cloſe, who will ſhow the plan of the ground.

INGLISGREEN BLEACHFIELD,

At Slateford, two miles and a half weſt from Edinburgh, 1783.

HUGH M'WHIRTER bleaches in the beſt manner, at the following prices, viz. All plain linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding 800 warp, half bleached (if ſo marked on the end of the web) at 2 d. per yard.

900 and all below, finiſhed, at	2½d.	Diaper at	3½d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	Damaſk,	4½d.
1200 and 1300,	3½d.	Lawns,	3 d.
1400,	4 d.	Cambric,	4 d.
1500,	4½d.	Fine tweels,	4½d.
1600, and upwards,	5 d.	Coarſe diapers and tweels,	3 d.

All above yard wide to pay in proportion.

Cloth taken in for this field, and receipts given, by

Mrs Myleſton grocer, St Andrew's Square, N. Town,
Mrs Bell manufacturer, head of Libberton's Wnyd,
James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate,
Angus Macdonald merchant, Lawn-market,
James Shaw merchant, head of St John's ſtreet, Canongate,
Joſeph Archibald ſeedſman, Chapel-ſtreet,
Robert Gibſon weaver, Pleaſance,
George Alexander weaver, Portſburgh,
—EDINBURGH.
Charles Cowan merchant, Leith,—and at his paper warehouſe, foot of the Old Fiſhmarket Cloſe, Edinburgh.
Robert Somerville merchant, Ayr.
John Dick merchant, Bathgate.—And
At the Bleachfield by Hugh M'Whirter, who takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his Employers, and to aſſure the Public, that though laſt was not a good bleaching ſeaſon, he has not yet received a complaint of any kind whatever.

N. B. He puts no houſewife cloth into the rubbing boards.

ELGIN BLEACHFIELD 1783.

JOHN RITCHIE jun. Merchant in Elgin, has lately laid out a Bleachfield at Dean's Haugh, near Elgin, with proper machinery, after the moſt approved method, uſing no machine that might in the leaſt prove detrimental to the fabrick of Cloth. He propoſes to lay down Cloth as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, and will bleach at the following prices, viz. All Cloth in a

1000 reed, and under, at 2d. per yard.	1400 & 1500 at 3½d. per yard.
1100 at 2 ½d.	1600 & finer, at 4d.
1200 & 1300 at 3d.	Cambricks, at 3d.

Diapers, Sheetings, and Tweelings, in proportion to the breadth.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to ſend their Cloth to this Field, may depend that no pains nor materials will be ſpared in having the Cloth well done. Cloth for ſale will be ſtamped, and lapped, either in the Dutch or Iriſh manner, as deſired, as the proprietor has been at pains to get a bleacher well qualified for every branch of the buſineſs, having had the management of the Cullen Bleachfield for ſeven years, with univerſal approbation.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by James Imlach merchant in Banff, James Cruikſhanks merchant in Portſoy, Alexander Young manufacturer in Cullen, William Bonniman merchant in Keith, Mrs Brown in Huntly, George Mathieſon & Son merchants in Forhabers, John Garden merchant at Tynet, Samuel Ogg flax-dreſſer at Kininvie, William Moir weaver in Torres, Baillie Alexander Brodie Merchant at Nairn, Thomas Munro merchant in Inverneſs, Alexander Reach merchant in Tain, or, in his abſence, by Robert Murray merchant there, at the ſaid John Ritchie's Shop in Elgin, and at the Field by James Hunter. At all which places receipts will be given, and carriage paid. The names of the owners to be ſewed in the end of each piece with thread, and not with ſilk or woollen yarn. The pieces to be numbered 1. 2. 3. 4 —No Cloth that comes in after the 10th of Auguſt to be returned white that ſeaſon.

N. B. Yarn will be taken in to be woven, and returned in Cloth whitened.

TO SET OR SELL,

A HOUSE within a ſhort mile weſt of Dundee, that can accommodate a large family, with offices, in a Park of about five acres.—For particulars, enquire at John Rankine merchant in Dundee, the proprietor.

N. B. The park is under graſs five years old, and other four acres in graſs can be given in tack, contiguous to the park.

TO BE LET FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,

For one or more years as may be agreed upon, and the entry to be at Whitſunday firſt,

A GENTEEL HOUSE at Weſter Dalry, about one ſhort mile weſt from Edinburgh, containing nine rooms, a kitchen, with cellars, garrets, and other conveniencies; alſo, a coach-houſe, ſtable, and hay-loft, with a neat Garden, and two Graſs Incloſures.

For particulas, apply at the houſe, where the proprietor, Mrs Robertſon, will ſhow the premiſſes every lawful day.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately, and for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon:

THE HOUSE at Coats, or Whitehouſe, belonging to the heirs of the deceaſed James Finlay of Walliford, and as lately poſſeſſed by Lord Covington, ſituated in the high road leading to Colt Bridge, with the garden, offices, and with or without an incloſure, conſiſting of about twenty three acres or thereby.

The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated upon a dry gravel bottom, commanding a beautiful proſpect, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh.

ALSO, The Manſion-houſe of Walliford, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Meggot, Eſq; lying in the pariſh of Inverek, fit for the accommodating a large and genteel family,—with garden, offices, and ſmall incloſure,—and, if neceſſary, another incloſure of about eight acres oppoſite to the avenue leading to Walliford Houſe, on the other ſide of the road.

For particulars as to both, or either of the above two Houſes, Harrie Guthrie jun. writer in Argyle Square, Edinburgh, will inform.—And the gardiners belonging to the different houſes will ſhew the premiſſes.

A COUNTRY HOUSE AND PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET furniſhed, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitſunday firſt,

The Houſe of CARROLSIDE, with the Offices, Kitchen Garden, and Orchard;——alſo, the PARKS round the houſe, conſiſting of about 40 acres of ground well incloſed, and all laid down in graſs. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Leader, it is neat and commodious, lies within ſix miles of Lauder, five miles of Melroſe, and eight miles of Kelſo, all good market towns, and will be let either with or without the parks, as offerers ſhall incline.

Apply to William Riddel writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD, and poſſeſſed at Whitſunday next,

A Genteel, Convenient Houſe in Chapel-Street, near Edinburgh, on the ſouth ſide thereof, conſiſting of a kitchen, and ſervant's room, entering from the ſtreet by three ſteps, with a genteel lobby, and ſtair within the houſe, leading to the upper floor, containing dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and parlour, with cloſets, and other conveniences; and two cellars below the houſe, which hath alſo a ſeparate entry from the turnpike, belonging to the tenement.

To be ſeen every lawful day, from twelve to two afternoon. For particulars, apply to Harry Guthrie writer in Edinburgh, who is impowered to conclude a bargain. If not ſold between and the firſt of April, the premiſſes will be Let.

Sale of a Houſe and Offices in Canongate.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 27th day of February 1783, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William Hay of Newhall, now deceaſed, lying on the north ſide of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the cloſe called Straton's or Wilkie's Cloſe, a little below Crichton's coach-yard, poſſeſſed by Mrs Roſs of Innernethy, at the yearly rent of 25 l. Sterling. The upſet price whereof now to be reduced to 200 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply before the day of roup.

Houſe and Wright's Shop to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by public roup in John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 19th of February current, at Five o'clock afternoon, the Houſe entering from the Horſe Wynd, poſſeſſed by Col. Edmonſtone, of ſeven rooms and a kitchen, and the WRIGHT's SHOP, poſſeſſed by John Matthie, to be ſet up in one lot, at the price of 480 l. Sterling; if not ſold at the roup, the whole will be ſold by private bargain, at the above price immediately after.——Apply to Robert Playfair writer, Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

DISTILLING UTENSILS, &c.

TO be SOLD, on Friday the 14th current, at Waukmill, near Dunfermline, by public roup, under authority of the Sheriff of Fife, for payment of a debt due to the Crown,

A Complete Set of DISTILLING UTENSILS, particularly one Singling Still containing 400 gallons, one Doubling ditto of 115 gallons; a large Steel Mill, &c. At the ſame time will alſo be ſold, ſome Corn and Fodder, and two Cows, and articles of Houſehold Furniture, being the property of Robert Marſhall, late diſtiller at Waukmill.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

George Luke, Exciſe officer at Waukmill, will ſhow the particulars intended to be rouped.

N. B. The roup, by miſtake, did not go on on Friday laſt, as advertiſed, but will *peremptorily* proceed on Friday next.

FARMS TO LET,

To be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt,

THE Farm of OVERSHIELLS, lying in the pariſh of Stow, and county of Edinburgh, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Taylor.—It is of large extent, and contains all the different kinds of ground neceſſary for hog, ewe, and wedder hirſels, beſides ſeveral lamb rigs, which the tenants have always been in uſe to ſubſet to ſtrangers.

ALSO,

The Farms of HILSLOP, CALFHILL, and ALLANSHAWS, lying in the pariſh of Melroſe, and county of Roxburgh.—And to be LET for one year for paſturage, a GRASS INCLOSURE of 70 acres, lying between the Houſe of Crookſtown and Gala Water; remarkable good paſture.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick the proprietor, or to Mr Riddell writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1783.

The Farm of HEADSHAW, in the pariſh of Aſhkirk, and ſhire of Roxburgh, conſiſting of 980 acres or thereby, of which there is about 120 acres of good infield land lately marled, 400 acres of light dry ſoil, very proper for marle, 470 acres of good ſheep paſture, all capable of improvement, there being a large fund of marle upon the farm, completely drained.

The Farm of LANGHOPE, in the pariſh of Yarrow, and ſhire of Selkirk, conſiſting of 1014 acres or thereby, of good ſound ſheep paſture.

Both Farms are properly accommodated with good houſes and offices. The preſent tenants will ſhow the grounds, and Mr Brown at Minto, near Hawick, will treat about the leaſes.

FARMS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE TO LET,

And to be entered to at Whitſunday 1783.

THE Farm of WOOLLIE, and the Farm of BRAIDHAUGH, lying in the pariſh of Hobkirk, and county of Roxburgh: They conſiſt both of arable and paſture land.

Theſe Farms will be either let together or ſeparately: But they ſuit one another for keeping old ſheep and hogs; they will ſet beſt together.

The tenants of the land will ſhew the farms and marches.—For farther particulars apply to William Ogilvie Eſq; at Brancholm, near Hawick, or to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

FARMS IN PEEBLES SHIRE TO LET.

THE following Farms, part of the Barony of SKIRLING, lying in the pariſh of Skirling and county aforeſaid:

The Farm of New Houſe, preſently poſſeſt by James Wilſon.
The Farm of Loanhead, poſſeſt by James Whyte. And,
The Farm poſſeſt by James Plenderleith.

Theſe Farms conſiſt of croft, outfield, and meadow ground, and are partly incloſed; are well known to produce good grain, and the earlieſt in the county.

The Farm of New Houſe has the public houſe in the town of Skirling belonging to it; and the different yearly fairs or markets in that town bring a conſiderable buſineſs.

Mr James Henderſon, factor for the Earl of Hyndford, at Kerhead, or Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, will inform as to other particulars, and receive propoſals.

The Baron-officer at Skirling will ſhow the Farms.

Farms of the Eſtate of Leuchars in Fife Shire.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Farm of CRAIGIE, conſiſting of near 400 acres, whereof near 200 acres are of rich infield, about 50 acres of meadow, and the remainder very manageable outfield. To this farm will be added about 50 acres of the claymire adjoining, which is propoſed to be drained immediately.

BROADLANDS of LEUCHARS, lying between the lands of Earlſhall and Moultrieburn, ſouth of the road leading from Miltown, through theſe lands to the high road at the corner of the miniſter's glebe. This field conſiſts of about 150 acres arable, of excellent ſoil.

MILTOWN MILL, with the thirlage of the eſtate of Leuchars, and about 50 acres of broad lands lying eaſt from the mill, together with the haugh above; and, as a drain is to be carried up from the burn, through Leuchars mire, it will drain the ground on each ſide of it.

Perſons inclined to take theſe farms will apply to Mr William Lyon writer in Dundee.

The farms to be ſhown by the ground-officer at Leuchars.

OAK-WOODS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Thomas Marſhall vintner in Perth, on Friday the 11th day of April 1783, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

The large and extenſive WOODS growing on the lands and barony of Ballathie, Hercock, and Derryburn, lying in the pariſh of Kinclaven and county of Perth, conſiſting moſtly of Oak, mixed with a few Aller, Birch, Aſh, and Saugh, which are of conſiderable extent, and very acceſſible, in a pleaſant country, along the banks of the river Tay, within ſeven miles, by an excellent made road, of the town and port of Perth, from whence they can be eaſily exported, at a ſmall expence, to a greater diſtance by water-carriage; and the tenants upon the eſtate are bound to carry the bark ten Scots miles from the woods.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may tranſmit their propoſals to the Honourable Captain William Murray, at Taymouth, by Perth; and, if deſired, ſuch offers ſhall be kept ſecret.

The articles of roup and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Rutherford writer in Perth; and James Bayne ground officer at Merchend of Ballathie will ſhow the woods previous to the day of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of EDNAMPLE, lying in the ſouth ſide of Lochearn, in the pariſh of Balquhiddar, and county of Perth, conſiſting of ſeven farms all contiguous, and meaſuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots meaſure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green paſture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The preſent free rent of theſe lands is about 252 l. 14 s. 6 d. Sterling, 10 l. thereof being a converſion for oats and other caſualties, forehand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. The teinds are valued. The lands are highly improveable at a ſmall expence, from the abundance of limeſtone, peat, and wood, on almoſt every farm. Two of theſe farms are moſtly incloſed with ſtone dykes. The tenants houſes are in good repair. The caſtle is moſt beautifully ſituated, and ſurrounded with ſome of the fineſt trees in the kingdom; and commands a delightful proſpect of Lochearn, and its banks covered with wood. From the ſituation above deſcribed, and only two of the farms the moſt diſtant from the caſtle being under leaſes of ſhort duration, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected without much expence. The lands abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fiſhings on Lochearn.

The title-deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars; to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply.

Lands in Roxburghſhire to Sell.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of EASTER-HERMISTONE, lying in the pariſh of Lilieſleaf and county of Roxburgh.

Theſe Lands conſiſt of 150 acres of infield ground, all completely incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch; 80 acres of outfield ground, and 5 acres of a haugh, lying upon the water of Ale, beſides the privilege of an extenſive loaning.

There is a convenient ſet of Houſes upon the premiſſes, all in good repair, and about 7 or 8 acres of thriving planting, beſides old trees of conſiderable value.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu duty; and the whole, which are preſently rented at L. 60. will, for the encouragement of purchaſers, be ſet up at L. 1100 Sterling.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of William Riddell writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain. And for further particulars application may be made to the ſaid William Riddel, or Mr Andrew Blaikie, at Holydean.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 20th of March firſt, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BANGHOUSEWALLS, lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and county of Berwick, in the following lots:

LOT I. To conſiſt of the Infield of Banghouſewalls, with the ſteading of houſes thereon, preſently under leaſe to Walter Gray, for the yearly rent of - - L. 25 0 0
The Field called Banghouſewalls-hill, under leaſe to Robert Forſyth, for the yearly rent of - 30 0 0
L. 55 0 0

LOT II. Glebe Park not let, Sheels Park, and part of Gladehole's Park, under leaſe to William Wood, at 37 0 0
LOT III. Feuers Park, let from year to year in graſs, at 2 0 0
Feu-duty payable by William Wood, for houſe and yard, 0 5 0
L. 2 5 0

The progreſs of writs, and plan of the lands, with the articles of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of William Bethune of Blebo, writer in Edinburgh.

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